

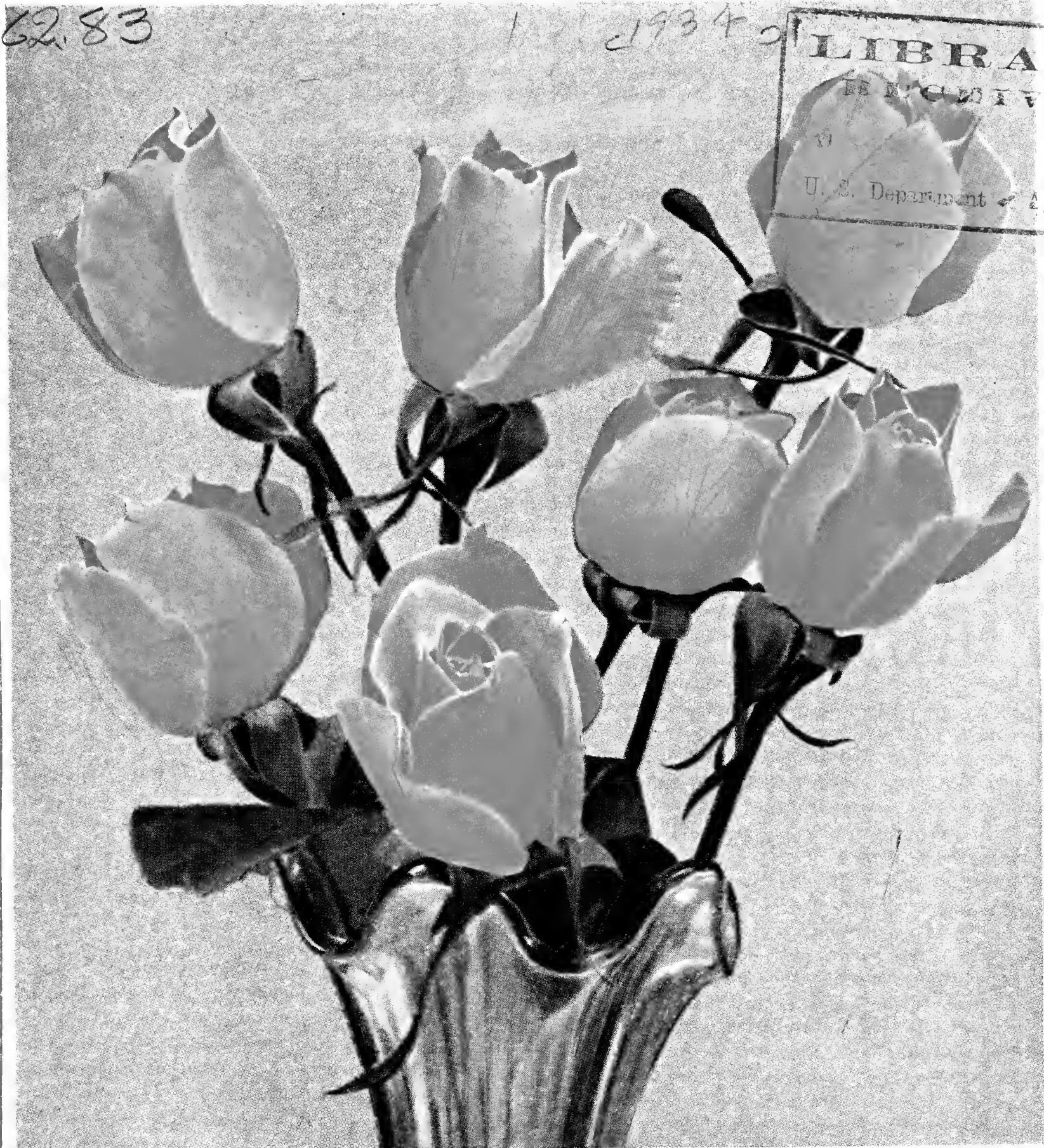
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TALISMAN

Roses for the Living

from

Peyton A. Ellison



Roses for the Living
FROM.
Peyton A. Ellison
MERCANTILE BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS
Specializing in East Texas Two-Year-Old, Field Grown,
Budded, Dormant Rose Bushes

Let Us Have the Truth,
—About Roses!

Dear Rose Lover:

This is likely the most unusual rose catalogue you have ever held in your hands.

Frankness Do not be surprised on finding roses described in frank, concise, truthful terms. It is obvious that roses vary in their characteristics and growing habits, the same as all other living plants and animals.

Truth I believe that in seeking roses for planting you want a catalogue that tells as nearly as possible the truth about the various types and varieties of roses and gives you as definitely as possible just what you may expect.

Painstaking Descriptions I have painstakingly studied the characteristics of every rose listed — have given careful attention to the opinion of experts — and in the description of each variety you will read my honest opinion.

Characteristics Good and Bad Few roses are good everywhere. Many are good somewhere. Many, many more — including hundreds introduced every year — are little good anywhere. I list none of the last class.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Beyond any reasonable doubt, I believe these roses will please you on arrival. But if they do not, wrap them up in the same packing material and send them right back to me. I shall return every penny without a question asked.

Order Now! All types and varieties of my roses are quoted at the same price, being merely separated into three grades as to quality. First come, first served on choice varieties. Tell me if you wish them shipped later, but by all means order now.

Roses for the Living,

Peyton A. Ellison

Member:

American Rose Society.
American Association of Nurserymen.

References:

Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas.
Liberty National Bank, Paris, Texas.

Important Information--I Want You to Read It

More Blooms the First Season

You will get more blooms the first season from my roses because they have the inborn strength to produce them. They have had bred into them vigor and vitality from two long-growing seasons, allowing them to grow slowly, and consistently, so that they are seasoned and hardened—their hardiness has been tested by weather well below zero with no protection out in the open field—their strength and vitality and resourcefulness have all been tested by the hot sun of

long summer days, going well over a hundred in the shade—and going for weeks without rainfall or artificial watering, as well as for weeks in rainy seasons with nothing but rain.

Have no fear that my roses are not thoroughly dormant. They are kept under the latest, most scientific methods approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture experts subject to shipment right up to May 1st.

Where My Roses Come From

It is my honest opinion that my roses are remarkable bargains. They are big, hardy, exceptionally well-rooted stock from East Texas, the most fertile rose

growing section of the United States, producing millions annually, now growing and proving hardy and free-flowering in every State of the Union.

Shipped Fresh, Direct From Nursery To You—Painstakingly Pruned, Graded and Packed

EACH AND EVERY PLANT IS HAND PRUNED BY EXPERTS. They are rushed fresh and full of vitality direct from the nursery to your garden. They are packed by experts in the latest and most modern manner, so they will arrive in the finest condition, ready to

put in the ground, anxious to burst into bloom within a few weeks to fulfill your fondest expectations by their entrancing beauty and fragrance. There is nothing so beautiful and fragrant as a rose. Great care is exercised at all times to insure each plant being true to name.

My Guarantee—You Must Be Pleased

I make an unconditional guarantee that if, after you open your package of rose plants, you are not thoroughly satisfied with them and the condition in which they have arrived, then I will refund promptly the purchase price upon your immediately wrapping them up and returning them to me. I guarantee that

every variety be true to name—and, in case of error on my part, shall refund the purchase price—but in no case shall I be liable for a greater sum than paid for the particular variety. If out of variety or grade ordered, I shall send another variety or grade—giving equal or greater value—unless told not to.

Terms

CASH OR C. G. D. Transportation prepaid in every case. **No order is accepted for less than \$1.00 worth of stock.**

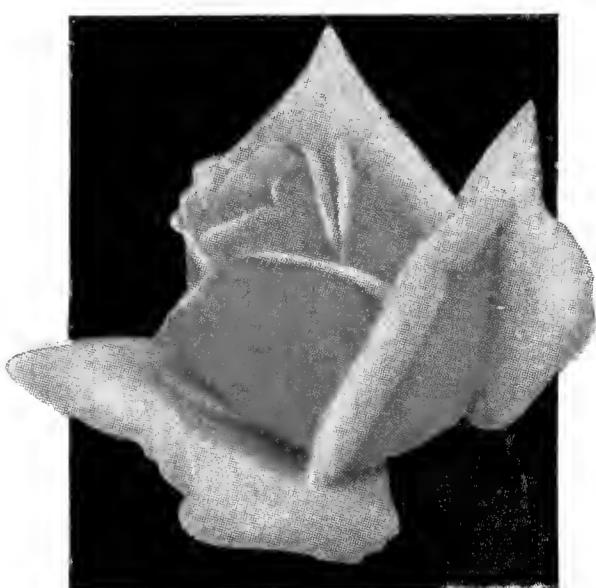
All sales are made subject to stock being unsold when order is received or

loss by any and all causes. It is always best to mention a second choice when ordering in case stock is exhausted on variety preferred as first choice. Right reserved to reject any order or orders.

Transportation Companies Will Charge You a Small Amount to Return Money on C. O. D. Shipments

Below are quoted prices for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade varieties. **All prices are prepaid delivered prices** whether Cash accompanies order or C. O. D. shipment is made. We earnestly recommend that you order the 1st Grade varieties as they are absolutely unsurpassed values. The 2nd and 3rd Grades are well worth the money and superior values, but the 1st Grade varieties are really outstanding.

	3 bushes	6 bushes	12 bushes	50 bushes
1st Grade	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$3.50	\$12.50
2nd Grade	1.00	2.00	3.00	11.25
3rd Grade	1.00	1.75	2.50	10.00

Ellison's Everblooming Hybrid-Tea and Tea Roses

Betty Uprichard

BETTY UPRICHARD—(H. T.) (A. Dickson, 1922). Glowing copper-pink. A two-toned, glorified Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Tall, upright, free-blooming, semi-full in form. Beautiful in the bud which is long and of excellent shape. Delightful when half open. Not full enough to last long after fully opened. Best for garden decoration, but good for cutting in the bud. Delightful fragrance. Mildews somewhat in bad locations.

Prune lightly. Do not mistake the natural discoloration of the branches as a diseased condition.

Highly spoken of practically everywhere, what criticism being given coming mostly from California. Greatly honored by being placed in Class One of nine newer H. T. Roses in 1933, American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved which have received no serious criticism", but with the statement that it was doubtless slipping into Class Two, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful". Signally honored by being included as third in the twelve Hybrid Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual.

BON SILENE—(T.) (1835). Salmon-rose to carmine. An old favorite Tea rose 99 years old, now hardly listed in the catalogues, but superior in the South to many newer varieties. Vigorous and very free-flowering. Disease resistant. Splendid for garden decoration and fair for cutting. Very fragrant. Winter-kills without careful protection as far south as Washington, D. C.

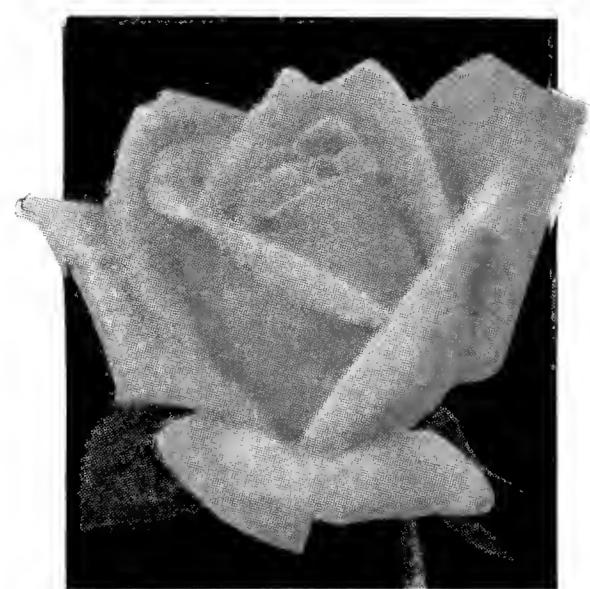
Scored high as a Tea rose in the Gulf Coast district in the 1924 favorite dozen referendum among members of the American Rose Society.

BRIARCLIFF—(H. T.) (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1926). Brilliant, very full, rose-pink sport of Columbia. Many consider it superior in length of bud and size of flower when full blown, but to others it is hard to distinguish it from its parent. Fragrant and floriferous. Excellent for cutting. Strong, healthy grower. Best in cool locations, or in early fall where summers are hot.

COLUMBIA—(H. T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917). (Ophelia crossed with Mrs. Geo. Shawyer). Light pink. Long-pointed buds open to full blooms of good form. An old favorite, tried and true in its 17 years of popularity. Good grower. Healthy. Fragrant and floriferous. Fine for either garden display or for cutting purposes. Scorches in extreme heat and best in cool locations, or in early fall where summers are hot. Requires careful protection in cold climates.

Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 in Central, Southern and Gulf Coast districts; 1923 and '24 in New England, and 1922 and '24 in Eastern, in referendum among members of American Rose Society. Won Gold Medal in Portland, Oregon, in 1919, scoring 99.66 per cent. Gave 74 blooms during the test.

CRUSADER—(H. T.) (Montgomery Co., 1920). Rich, velvety crimson. Handsome buds open to full blooms of good form. Moderately fragrant. Good for garden decoration or for cutting purposes. Strong, vigorous, healthy grower. Free-flowering. This is a good and dependable variety in its color.



Briarcliff



Columbia

Order Sheet

Peyton A. Ellison
Mercantile Building
Dallas, Texas

Name..... Date....., 193.....

Postoffice..... Route..... Box.....

Street..... County.....

Express to..... State.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

If to be paid on arrival of goods, mark COD here.....

The Nursery guarantees that all Rose plants will be healthy and true to name. Should any be otherwise, the Nursery will replace free or refund purchase price, but shall not be held liable further.

If Nursery is out of a particular variety ordered, another of equal merit will be sent, unless request is made otherwise.

I should greatly appreciate the names of friends who would be interested in receiving one of my catalogs.

A Rose Garden Bespeaks of Culture

CUBA—(H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1926). Semi-full, having few petals. Dazzling orange-scarlet buds, greatly resembling Padre, but deeper in color with heavier stems. Tall, vigorous, leggy grower with sparse foliage. Free-blooming, slight fragrance, open blooms loose and soon faded and gone. Splendid in bud form, but hardly suitable for cutting. Fine for garden display. Prune but little.

Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful".

DAME EDITH HELEN—(H. T.) (A. Dickson, 1926). Pure, glowing pink. Large, ovoid buds open to large, full, high-centered blooms of magnificent form and fine fragrance, borne on long, stiff stems excellent for cutting. One of the finest pinks, if not the best, for exhibition purposes. Although satisfactory in growth and bloom in favorable locations, nevertheless its main faults are weakness of growth and stinginess of bloom after early summer. So fine at its best, worth a trial by all.

Honored by being placed in Class Three of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses with outstanding qualities but probably unsuitable for extensive planting," with the comment that it has "magnificent form, when it blooms."

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—(H. T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909). Saffron-yellow, long-pointed, attractive buds open to loose, moderately full, fragrant flowers of a lighter yellow. Good stems but necks often weak. Should be cut in the bud as its open flowers fade quickly in hot sun. Better in fall and in cool sections, especially the Pacific Northwest, where its faults elsewhere are almost unknown. Best in partial shade in hot sections. It is a good grower and usually free-flowering and healthy. A favorite for 25 years, particularly in colder sections, as it is hardier than most yellows. Always scores high in favorite dozens. Prune very lightly.

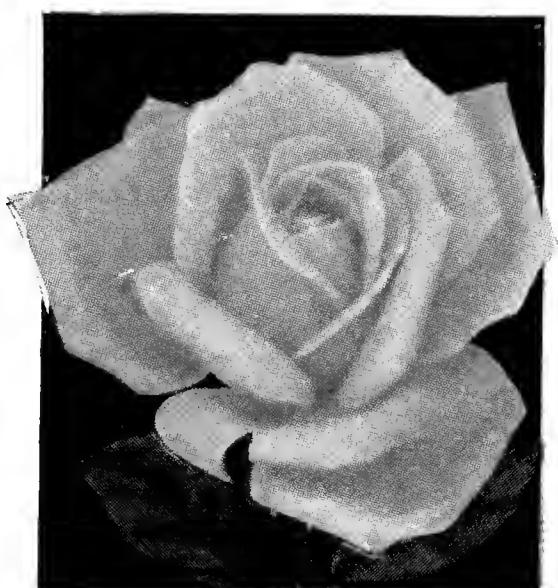
Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 in New England and Eastern districts; 1924 in Central; and 1922 in Pacific and general Southern districts, in referendum among members of American Rose Society.

E. G. HILL—(H. T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1929). A new red rose of great promise. Dark red buds open to full blooms of dazzling scarlet which hold their color remarkably well even under intense heat. Free-flowering. Has received widespread approval from coast to coast. Strong growing. Healthy. Delicious fragrance. Some complaint as to form of open flowers, but little criticism of consequence. Prune hard.

Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful." This variety too new to have fully established itself, but has great promise. (Note: Stock short. Please give second choice.)



Cuba



Dame Edith Helen



E. G. Hill

Plant Ellison's Roses for Fragrance and Beauty



Etoile de France



Etoile de Hollande



Francis Scott Key

ETOILE de FRANCE—(H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1904). Velvety crimson. An old-time favorite for 30 years, still hard to beat.

Large, full blooms on strong stems good for cutting. Fades in extreme heat, but when cut in the bud holds color well in the house. Free-bloomer. Strong grower. Balls when cold and wet. Stands up well in hot and dry locations.

Included in the favorite dozen in 1924 by the Gulf Coast District in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

ETOILE de HOLLANDE—(H. T.) (Verschuren & Sons, 1919). Velvety crimson. Perfect in bud, half-open or full blown. Its brilliant red blooms are irresistible.

Strong, upright grower and a free bloomer. Healthy. Praised highly everywhere by everyone. Holds its color remarkably well. Likes half shade best. Almost faultless from every standpoint.

Included in every favorite dozen by both amateurs and experts. Cannot be praised too highly. Signally honored by being included as first in the twelve Hybrid Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—(H. T.) (John Cook, 1913.) (Radiance crossed with an unnamed crimson seedling). Rich crimson. Good form. Large size, having 92 petals.

Very lasting either for garden display or when cut. Fades in hot sun, but holds color well when cut in the bud. Balls when cold and wet. Bushy growth of average to good vigor. Shy bloomer in some sections. Does best in hot locations and a fine, dependable variety for the South. Moderately fragrant and usually healthy. A great favorite for twenty years.

FRANK W. DUNLOP—(H. T.) (Dunlop, introduced by C. H. Totty Co., 1920.) (Mrs. Chas. E. Russell crossed with Mrs. Geo. Shawyer).

Deep rose-pink. Large, pointed buds open to full, fragrant blooms on long stems. Free-flowering and good for garden display or cutting. Strong and healthy grower.

GOLDEN OPHELIA—(H. T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918). Golden yellow center, yellow-cream at edges. Sport of Ophelia, but a shorter, smaller and less pointed bud, although center lasts longer. Slight fragrance.

Fair in growth and foliage. Good stems for cutting, but not as stout as Ophelia. Does best in half shade in hot locations. Much better than average yellow for general garden use.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—(H. T.) (Geschwind, 1897.) (Paxton crossed with Fellemburg, crossed with Papa Gontier and then lastly crossed with Gloire des Rosomanes). Velvety crimson, shaded maroon. Short bud, opens flat and loose, medium size and extremely fragrant.

It is equaled by few and surpassed by none in its sweet perfume and remarkably free-blooming habit.

Usually called a Hybrid Tea, but is a China or Bengal rose in character, and is in a class by itself and good anywhere. Shrub type in appearance. Should be planted to itself where it will have plenty of room to get its full growth of five or six feet in height and the same in diameter. Prune but little if at all, merely cutting out dead branches. Exceedingly fine for garden display, but not good for cutting. Vigorous and healthy. Hardy over a wide section and especially a favorite in colder sections of the country where roses of its general desirability are almost non-existent.

Always included in favorite dozens by amateurs and experts alike. Tied for fourth place in the twelve Hybrid Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual but not included in final dozen because not considered a Hybrid Tea, but in a class by itself. Included in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 in Eastern, Central and General Southern Districts; 1922 and '24 in New England and 1923 and '24 in Western District, in referendum among membership of American Rose Society.

My Roses Are Sure to Please

HADLEY—(H. T.) (Montgomery Co., 1914.) (Liberty crossed with Richmond and then crossed with a seedling and finally crossed with General MacArthur). Rich, velvety crimson shading to darkest black purple. Full and attractive in form. Healthy. Usually good stems for cutting. Very fragrant. Blues in heat, but, when cut in the bud, holds its color satisfactorily in the house. Moderate in growth and bloom, except in the hot house, where it is a strong grower and free bloomer. Best in the cool weather of fall.

Generally regarded as one of the best reds. Popular for 20 years. Included in the favorite dozen in 1924 by the Western District, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

JOANNA HILL—(H. T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1928.) (Mme. Butterfly crossed with Miss Amelia Gude). Cream-yellow flushed orange. Similar in color to the old favorite, Mrs. Aaron Ward. Long-pointed buds open to full blooms of fine form. Long stems. Sometimes weak necks. Slight fragrance. General good reports by American Rose Society membership, but criticized as often not producing its fine blooms with sufficient freedom.

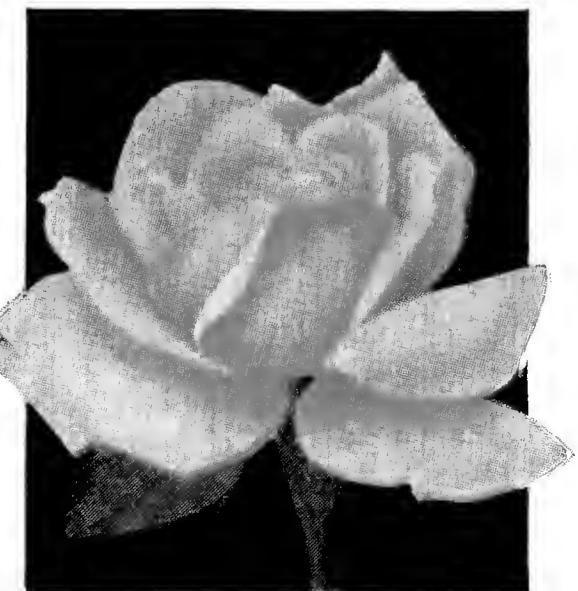
Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful". When it is good, it is very, very good, but often a slow grower and scant bloomer. A new variety that cannot yet be judged with finality. Probably does best when pruned hard.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—(H. T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1909.) (Mme. Caroline Testout crossed with Mme. Abele Chattaney). Beautiful two-toned pink, being a clear, imperial pink on the inside of the petals, the outside being silvery rose. Very full. Strong, tall grower. Free-blooming on long, stiff stems excellent for cutting. Moderate fragrance. Likes hot, dry weather. Balls and mildews when cold and wet. Liked best in the South, Central West and West. Good in the bud or open flower.

It has sustained its popularity 25 years and still in strong demand. Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 by the Central district and in 1924 by the Gulf Coast district, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VIKTORIA—(H. T.) (P. Lambert, 1891.) (Coquet de Lyon crossed with Lady Mary Fitzwilliam). Ivory-white, sometimes described as primrose and cream-white. Beautiful buds open to very full flowers of fine form. Moderate fragrance. Healthy foliage. Good for garden decoration with long stems fine for cutting. Usually vigorous and above average in blooming qualities in favorable locations, but sometimes weak in growth and bloom. Liked best in the South and Central West on to California. Popular for over 40 years, with a strong sustained demand every season.

Included in the favorite dozen in 1923 and '24 by the Central district; 1922, '23 and '24 in general Southern district; and 1922 and '24 in Gulf Coast district, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.



Joanna Hill

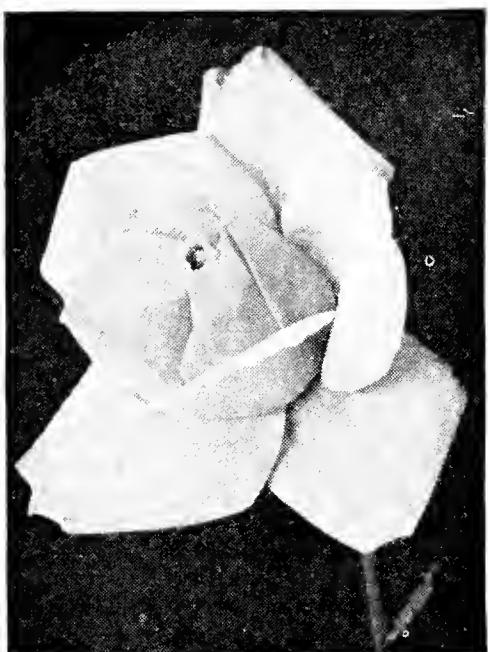


Hadley

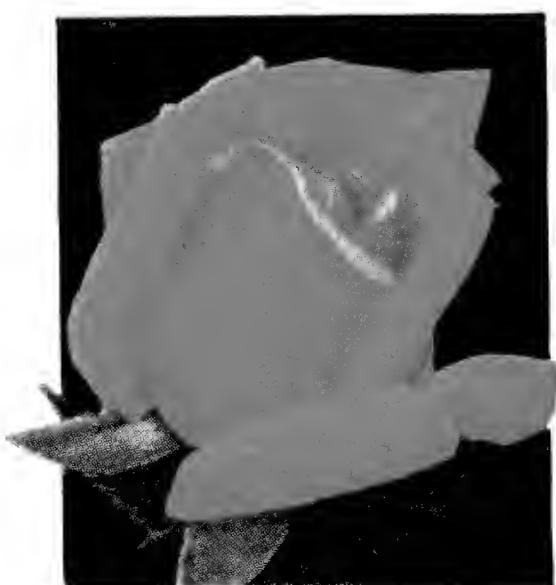


K. A. Viktoria

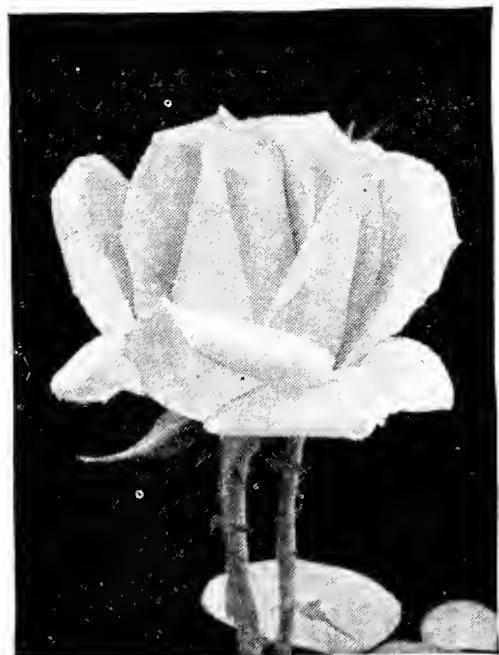
Plan Now to Plant Peyton A. Ellison's Roses



Killarney White



Lady Hillingdon



Lord Charlemont

KILLARNEY—(H. T.) (A. Dickson, 1898). Bright, sparkling pink of moderate fragrance. Beautiful in the bud and exquisite when cut on its long stems at that time. Opens to a full flower of good form that is short lasting. Usually considered a good though not strong grower and bloomer. Mildews in damp locations. Thrives best in dry sections.

Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23, and '24 by the two Northeastern districts and in 1923 and '24 in the Gulf Coast district, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

KILLARNEY WHITE—(H. T.) Pure white sport of Killarney, which see for description as just like it in every way except color. An old white favorite known to all rose lovers.

Included in the favorite dozen in 1924 by the Gulf Coast district, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

LADY HILLINGDON—(T.) (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910.) (Papa Gontier crossed with Mme. Hoste). Deep apricot-yellow. Slender, lovely buds, open to a semi-full, cup-shaped flower of fine form. Sweet fragrance. A strong grower, very free-flowering and healthy. Best in half shade in hot locations, where color holds good, petals hold better and the stems are better and stronger. Fine for general garden decoration, although fades in the open sun in hot sections. A favorite for 24 years and always ranks high in favorite dozens. Prune lightly.

Although a Tea rose, it is very hardy for its class and does well generally wherever most of the Hybrid-Teas thrive. Many rose lovers who are not experts would do far better buying such tried and true varieties as this instead of the new, temperamental and untried varieties that the introducers naturally describe with such florid descriptions. In strong demand season after season. Included in the favorite dozen in 1922 and 1924 of the Western and Pacific districts, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

LADY MARGARET STEWART—(H. T.) (A. Dickson, 1926). Buttercup yellow, flushed orange and red. Beautiful buds open to full, large, exhibition blooms of excellent form on good stems. Fragrance good. While praised by most as very fine, still many agree it is moderate in both growth and bloom. Generally regarded as healthy. (Note: Stock short. Please give second choice.)

Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful". Signally honored by being included as fifth in the twelve Hybrid Teas "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual.

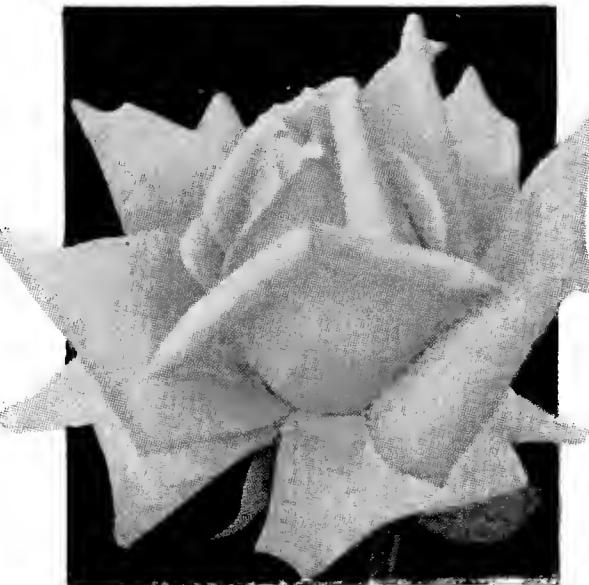
LORD CHARLEMONT—(H. T.) (McGredy, 1922). Vivid crimson, sometimes with a scarlet glow and at times tinged a velvet black. Lovely, long-pointed buds open to full, rather flat flowers of good form. Fragrant. Holds color very good. (Note: Stock short. Give second choice.)

Highly praised by many, while others claim it starts the season good, but needs careful protection from disease and too often is disappointing as the season advances in both growth and bloom.

-They Will Give You More for Your Money

LOS ANGELES—(H. T.) (Howard & Smith, 1916.) (Madame Segone Weber crossed with Lyon Rose.) Luminous, rich flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded gold and yellow at base of petals. Buds long and open to large, full blooms of beauty and fragrance. Thrives gloriously in California, where it is a strong, healthy grower and free bloomer. It generally is hard to grow well in other sections.

Many rose lovers consider it a hotbed of blackspot in their gardens and have consigned it to perdition. Requires utmost attention and care except in favored localities. Many rose lovers cannot resist trying this lovely rose in their own gardens and, where successful, it well repays for extra care. In constant demand season after season. Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 by the two Northeastern, and Pacific districts, and in 1922 and '24 in the Western district, in the referendum among members of the American Rose Society.



Los Angeles

LUXEMBOURG, GRANDE DUCHESSE DE—(H. T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1912.) (Mrs. J. W. Budde crossed with Lyon Rose). Deep orange shading to copper in the center. Beautiful, long-pointed buds on excellent stems, opening to very full flowers of fine form. Moderate fragrance. Strong, hardy grower with healthy foliage. Free-flowering.

Fine for garden display or for cutting purposes, when its blooms are long lasting. A great favorite for 22 years and in strong demand season after season.

MARGARET McGREDY—(H. T.) (McGredy, 1927). Brilliant brick-red or orange-scarlet. Large, pointed buds open to full blooms of good form and pleasing fragrance that fade but little. Very free-flowering. Makes a large, handsome bush of healthy foliage. Particularly outstanding for garden decoration and makes a good cut flower. Praised highly from New England to California with practically only complaints coming from Pacific Northwest and Ontario, Canada.

Very highly honored by being placed in Class One, among nine newer Hybrid Tea roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing varieties which have received widespread approval with no serious criticism".



Luxembourg

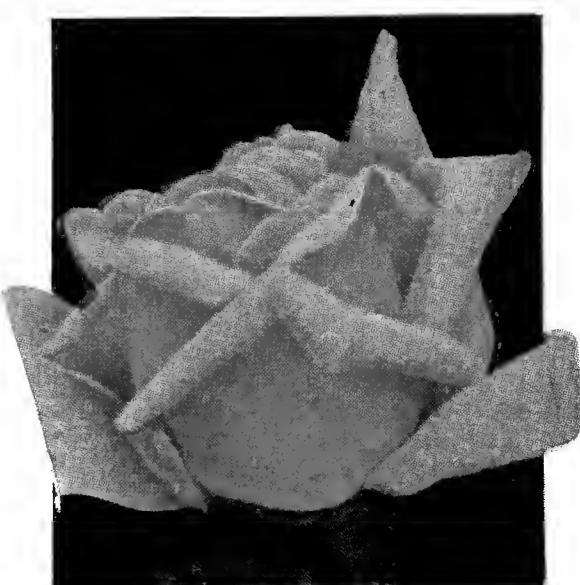
MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT—(H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1890.) (Lady Mary Fitzwilliam crossed with Mme. de Tartas). Clear, bright, satiny pink. Large, full, globular blooms of good form and delightful fragrance. Tall, vigorous, healthy and fairly free-flowering. One of the thorniest of all roses. Little value for cutting as stems are weak and flowers shatter quickly. Excellent in Pacific Northwest, where its faults largely disappear and where it is very popular. Extremely hardy for a Hybrid Tea rose, a desirable virtue in cold sections. Popular for 44 years.

Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 by the Central and Southern districts in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.



Margaret McGredy

Ellison's Roses Will Live and Bloom Everywhere



Mme. Edouard Herriot

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT—(H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) (Unnamed seedling of Mme. Caroline Testout crossed with a Pernetiana Rose). A vivid rose of coral, red and flame. Won the London Daily Mail prize in 1912 and has been famous ever since. Entrancing copper-red buds. Semi-full blooms of great charm. Flowers open quickly, especially in heat and wind, but hold petals for days before shattering. Excellent for garden display, but no good for cutting. Fair to good in health and blooming habit. Moderate in growth. Stems usually strong, necks weak. Prune lightly.

Does best when only shattered flowers are clipped off with none of the foliage. Signally honored by being included as sixth in the twelve Hybrid Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual. Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, 1923 and 1924 by Eastern, Western and Pacific districts, and 1922 and '24 in New England, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

MRS. AARON WARD—(H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1907). Charming Indian-yellow, sometimes tinged salmon. Lovely buds open to full blooms of most excellent form. Buds and flowers small. Fades in hot sun and best to cut in the bud. Bush healthy and sturdy, but low-growing and bushy. Free-flowering and excellent for garden decoration or cutting. It is hardier than most yellows and popular particularly in the Northeast and elsewhere where hardiness is a special virtue. Moderately fragrant. A favorite for 27 years and should not be passed by quickly.

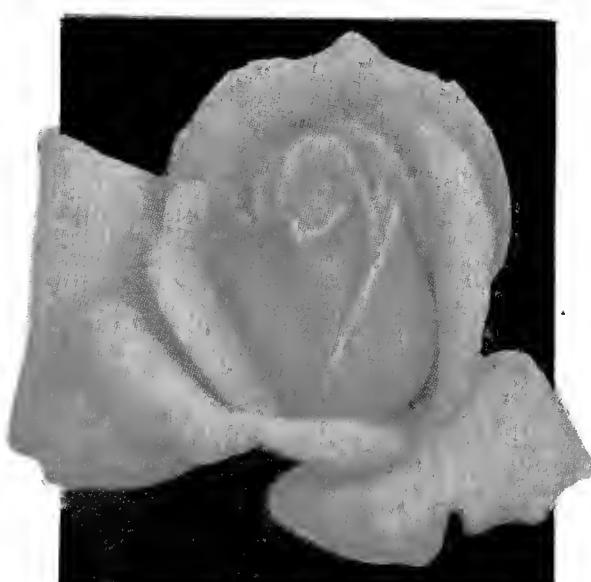
Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 by the two Northeastern districts; 1922 and '24 by the Central district; 1923 and '24 by the Western district, and 1922 and '24 by the general South, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

MRS. CHARLES BELL—(Shell Radiance.) (H. T.) (Mrs. Chas. Bell, 1917). Frequently called Shell Radiance. Lovely shade of shell pink and can not be surpassed in its color. A sport of Radiance, which see for further description.

Signally honored by being included as ninth in the twelve Hybrid Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM—(H. T.) (Howard & Smith, 1926.) (Grange Colombe crossed with Souv. de Claudius Pernet). Pure yellow. Described by many as an improved Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Lovely, long-pointed buds opening to a medium-sized flower of excellent form, of moderate fragrance. Vigorous and healthy in growth. Doubtless one of the best of the new yellow roses. Free-flowering. Good for garden display or for cutting purposes. (Note: Stock short. Please give second choice.)

Very greatly honored by being placed in Class One of nine newer H. T. roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing varieties which have received widespread approval with no serious criticism".



Mrs. E. P. Thom

Ellison's Roses Give More Bloom First Season

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT—(H. T.) (C. Mallerin, 1929). Golden yellow. Long-pointed buds of great beauty opening to full flowers of excellent form of moderate fragrance.

In favorable locations it is vigorous, healthy, free-flowering, excellent either for garden or cutting, and holds its color well, especially in part shade or when cut in the bud. In unfavorable localities, the complaints are that it is not vigorous or free-flowering. (Note: Stock short. Please give second choice.)

Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful". This variety too new yet to have established definitely what can be expected in all sections.

NATIONAL EMBLEM—(H. T.) (McGredy, 1915). Dark crimson, overlaid with still darker shades of crimson. Ovoid buds of average size opening to full flowers of good form and moderate fragrance. Average in growth and blooming habits.

A favorite with many for 18 years. Long stems make it a good cutting variety.

OPHELIA—(H. T.) (W. Paul, 1912). Salmon-flesh in cool weather. Creamy-white in hot. Ideally perfect buds, deformed in extreme heat, open to full blooms of good form, medium size and of remarkably fine fragrance.

Mildews in unfavorable locations and sometimes attacked by blackspot. Usually considered a good grower and bloomer.

Supposed to have been superseded by its sport, Madame Butterfly, but differences slight. A topmost favorite 10 years ago but there are more good roses now to give it competition. Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 by all seven districts in which the country was divided, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society. Classified in the 1925 American Rose Annual as one of the "Big Four of Rosedom" showing complete dominance, all classes considered, in the 3 year referendum.

PADRE—(H. T.) (B. R. Cant, 1921). Bright, coppery scarlet. Brilliant, long-pointed buds open to loose, semi-full blooms of 20 petals. Remarkable in general color effect. Tall, upright, vigorous grower, having a long-legged appearance. Free blooming. Excellent for garden display.

Long stems but weak necks when cut and not suitable for general cutting purposes. Seldom mildews. Slight fragrance. Prune lightly.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER—(H. T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1930.) (Sensation crossed with Souv. de Claudius Pernet). Multicolored. Such a riot of color at its best it is almost impossible to describe. The long-pointed, full blooms, carried on long, stiff stems, are rich buff-yellow, flushed pink and combine many shades of cerise-pink, flame-scarlet, and yellow. It is particularly brilliant in the cool days of fall.

See different illustrations showing different colors it has in various sections of the country, depending on weather conditions. In some sections, it apparently does not do so well, producing faded blooms and mildewing somewhat. Excellent in heat. A vigorous and tall grower with good foliage. Fragrant and free blooming.

Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful". Doubtless belongs next to Talisman as the most sensational multi-colored rose introduced in recent years. It surely belongs in every rose garden.



Ophelia



Padre

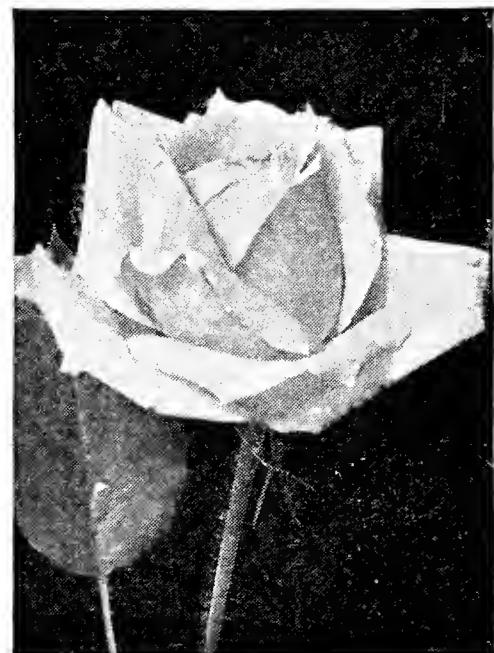


President Herbert Hoover

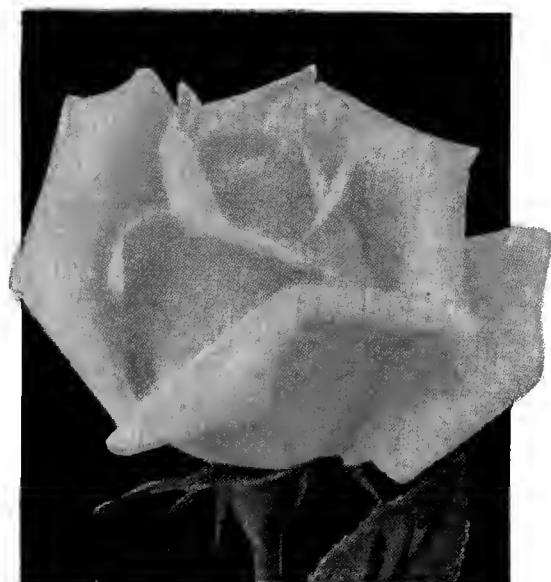
Ellison's Roses Are Guaranteed True to Name



Red Radiance



Radiance



Rev. F. Page-Roberts

PRISCILLA—(H. T.) (Montgomery Co., 1922.) (Unnamed seedling crossed with Ophelia). Clear rose pink with darker shadings to the center.

Bud very large and pointed. Blooms large, full and fragrant. Vigorous and upright. Long, stiff stems, excellent for cutting. Healthy. Free-flowering. Blooms last well. A pink rose of merit although apparently listed by few nurserymen. Does especially well in the South.

RADIANCE—(H. T.) (J. Cook, 1908). Dark salmon-pink to silver-pink. Brilliant buds open to full flowers cupped in form. Fragrant. Long, stiff stems, excellent for cutting.

Exceedingly free-flowering, and probably will produce more first-rate buds in the course of a season than any other variety under like conditions. Rainy weather sometimes prevents buds opening well. This rose is the standard by which all other Hybrid Tea roses are judged as to vigor, blooming habit, healthiness, hardiness, toughness and general desirability for everyone everywhere.

Scores heavily in every favorite dozen by amateurs and experts alike. The great Radiance family, including Radiance, Red Radiance (a sport), and Mrs. Charles Bell (a shell-pink sport), far outsells any other three roses, or any dozen roses on the American market. Signally honored by being included as tenth in the twelve Hybrid Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual. Included in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24, in New England, Eastern, Central, Southern and Gulf Coast districts, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society. Classified in the 1925 American Rose Annual as one of the "Big Four of Rose-dom" showing complete dominance, all classes considered, in the three-year referendum among members.

RED RADIANCE—(H. T.) (Gude Bros., 1916). Solid medium to deep red, lighter in hot weather. A sport of Radiance and exactly like it in all other respects. Very popular. See Radiance for further description.

Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 in Southern and Gulf Coast districts; '23 and '24 in New England, Eastern and Western districts; and 1924 in Central, in referendum among members of American Rose Society.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS—(H. T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921). Two-tone flame color on the outside of the outer petals, yellow-cream inside, with center petals of apricot—fades in full bloom to deep yellow-cream, with orange reverse.

Long buds of great charm, opening to full flowers of line form. Moderate fragrance. Low, spreading bush of moderate growth and bloom. Good for both garden decoration and for cutting purposes. Poor grower and bad to mildew in some sections and criticized sharply for so doing. Unquestionably one of the most beautiful of all roses.

Always scores high in favorite dozens. Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful". Signally honored by being included as second in the twelve Hybrid-Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual. Prune hard.

SENSATION—(H. T.) (Joseph F. Hill & Co., 1924). Pointed buds of deep scarlet-crimson, opening to large flowers of dark crimson. Strong grower and free bloomer in favorable sections.

Does best in the South, at its worst in Pacific Northwest where it grows and blooms well at first but soon mildews badly. Very fragrant. Long stems good for cutting.

Greatly honored by being placed in Class Two of newer roses in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing roses highly approved but which have definite shortcomings or have not been generally successful".

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

DALLAS, TEXAS

MAGNOLIA BUILDING

January 25, 1934

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to advise that Mr. Peyton A. Ellison has done business with us for a number of years. It has been our privilege to serve him in many capacities and we are pleased to state, based upon our experience, his business has been satisfactory in every respect and he has handled his affairs with us on a basis of strict business integrity.

Mr. Ellison came to us well recommended in every respect and our experience has been such that we do not hesitate to recommend him. He has our confidence and we believe that anyone he deals with will have the same experience that we have had.

Yours very truly,


R. L. THORNTON
President

RLT:L

A Short Course

By G. A. STEVENS, Secretary

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To grow good roses requires enthusiasm and diligence. A lazy or only casually interested gardener will never succeed.

The Weather

Next to the grower himself, the most important factor in rose growing is weather. Of weather, the aspect which most affects roses is the temperature. Roses are supposed to be hardy* plants, but few of them are able to survive sub-zero temperatures without damage.

North America is divided by the rose growers' viewpoint into two districts: the South, where zero weather never occurs, and the North, where zero or worse may be expected.

Much of the following will not apply to those who grow roses in the South, and only relatively to those in the North, according to the severity of the winters.

Next to temperature, sunlight is most potent. Upon the whole continent of North America the winter sunshine is powerful, far more intense than in any part of Europe. Thus the North has to contend with both cold in winter and hot sun in summer. The South, free from frost, experiences relatively less trouble from hot sunshine because the best rose season comes very early in the year before the sun attains full summer violence.

Moisture is very important. Cool, rainy, or misty weather is ideal for roses. A hot, damp climate and a cold, wet one are equally bad, causing the roses to mildew† and ball.‡

Violent changes of temperature are likely to cause mildew.

Cool, dry weather is good for roses if plenty of water is supplied to the roots; and in hot, dry weather both water and shade are needed to get the best flowers.

High winds are bad for roses, but a gentle circulation of air tends to prevent mildew and other troubles.

What to Do About the Weather

In the North, plant roses where they will be sheltered by buildings or vegetation from cold and wind. A little shade through the heat of the day is advisable. The morning sun is no special benefit, and is frequently a nuisance.

Roses require much water, and, if it is not provided by rainfall, it must be supplied by the hose or bucket. Pour water on the rose beds copiously when you do water; do not merely sprinkle. Avoid wetting the foliage if it can be helped.

In the South, shelter from wind and sun is an advantage, and plenty of water is necessary at all times.

Soil

Heavy clay loam is best, but good roses can be grown in almost any kind of soil. Very light, sandy, or stony gardens should be made as hospitable to them as possible. Any soil which will raise good hay, corn or potatoes will raise roses.

The drainage must be free, so that rain does not leave the ground spongy or soggy. Avoid planting roses where it is always damp, and do not water so often that the soil is continually wet.

What to Do About Soil

Use the best you have, whatever it is. To heavy clay add rotten manure, digging it in deeply. 18 inches is deep

*"Hardy" in this connection means that the plant is able to withstand freezing temperatures without protection.

†Mildew is a disease attacking the surface of rose leaves and covering them with a felty gray powder and finally shriveling and blackening them.

‡"Ball" is a term used to describe the failure of flower-buds to open properly. They swell and fall off, or dry up, or rot on the bush.

enough, although some extravagant people prepare the soil 3 feet deep. If clay ground is very heavy and cloddy, likely to accumulate in rough lumps, a light dressing of lime will be beneficial; but do not scatter lime about recklessly on general principles; it is not a fertilizer, and roses are not particularly fond of it.

If your soil is light and fluffy, add clay if it can be got, or plenty of sticky cow manure.

If it is sandy, add clay if possible, and all the manure, artificial or natural, that you can afford.

Use plenty of fertilizer in the bottom of the rose bed. Rotten cow manure is best, but any other will do, if the best is not available. Commercial manures and bone meal are good, and should be used as directed by the manufacturers.

Do not use chemical fertilizers unless you know exactly what you are doing.

Damp spots must be drained by laying a tile along the bottom of the rose bed to a lower outlet. This is seldom necessary.

Kind of Plants to Get

Buy two-year-old budded plants from a dependable nurseryman, not from a merchant of worn-out "bench" roses discarded from greenhouses; or from a dealer in dried-out left-overs and seconds.

How Many Plants?

Not less than three of one variety, if your pocketbook will stand it.

The more plants you have of a variety, the better you will like it; and the garden will be much more uniform in appearance and production.

Time to Buy Plants

In the North, spring is safest, and the least trouble. Autumn planting is more or less risky, but it has the advantage that the roses are established by spring and ready to get to work at once.

Plants may be bought in autumn, buried deeply in dry soil over winter, and planted out in spring. Dealers' stocks are complete in autumn, and you are fairly sure to get what you order; the plants are usually bigger and more alive; most important, you have them at hand for earliest spring planting.

In the South, late November, December and January are the best planting months.

Planting

Spring planting in the North should be got under way as soon as the soil can be worked—the earlier the better.

Roses ought not be planted in little holes in the lawn. Give them a row to themselves in the flower or vegetable garden; or make a solid bed for them alone.

Remember that rose bushes are alive; treat them as you would any living thing. Keep the roots of the bushes covered while they are out of the ground. Do not expose them to the sun and wind any more than you would a pet goldfish.

Make generous holes for the plants, broad and rather shallow. Set the plant so that the bud* is even with the surface of the bed, or just under it. Spread the roots almost horizontally, and work fine rich soil among them, tamping it down firmly. Separate the various strands and layers of roots so that they are not doubled, cramped, or crowded. Make the soil very firm. If the weather is dry, water heavily, and hill the plants with earth until the buds start to break.

Plant just the same in autumn, except that the roses must be heavily protected then for the winter.

*This is the knot or irregularity where the rose is joined to the wild root.

In Rose Culture

of the American Rose Society

society, Harrisburg, Pa. (1928 American Rose Annual)

Cut back the tops of spring-planted roses to 6 inches or less. Do not cut back roses planted in autumn until the following spring, after danger of severe freezing is past.

Plant Hybrid Tea roses 12 to 18 inches apart, depending upon their size. Hybrid Perpetuals need 2 to 3 feet. Hardy Climbers should be 5 to 6 feet apart, either on a trellis or when grown as pillars.

In the South, Teas may require much more space.

Cultivation

Keep the surface of the rose bed loose all the time, unless it is protected by a mulch, but no mulch should be applied until summer is well advanced.

Work the surface of the rose beds every week and after heavy rains. Loose soil is the best of all mulches.

Early in the season give established roses a trowelful or two of fertilizer, stirred into the soil. Equal parts of wood-ashes, bone-meal, and dried sheep-manure are good for this purpose.

Feed the roses liberally with liquid manure.* one-half gallon to a plant, when the flower-buds show color; and repeat it every two weeks until within a month of the first autumn frost.

Pruning

In the North, winter does most of the pruning. In the early spring, cut away dead wood and all weak, old wood. Shorten what is left to moderate length—6 to 12 inches for Hybrid Teas and 18 inches to 3 feet for Hybrid Perpetuals.

If especially fine flowers—but fewer of them—are wanted, prune harder.

In the South, do not prune so severely. Let the bushes develop.

Climbers require special treatment. Remove old worn-out canes immediately after the flowering season, and try to keep the plants within bounds by cutting out whole canes. Do not "snip".

Climbing Hybrid Teas and Teas should not be cut at all if it can be helped. Save the old wood as long as possible; blooming shoots start from it.

Fighting Pests

Aphis or plant-lice, which gather on the tips of the shoots and buds, can be killed by spraying three days in succession with Black-Leaf 40 as directed on the package. This may be almost a continual job at certain seasons.

Dust the plants every week with the Massey dust,† and make a routine of it. Start it as soon as the leaves come out and keep it up until it freezes or snows. This treatment will check black-spot and mildew.

Cut away stems which show canker spots.

If the leaves get rusty, spray the undersides with Black-Leaf 40. The trouble is red spider.

Rose-bugs are best controlled by hand-picking. Try spraying them with hot water, over 120° F., and tell us if it works.

Establish your routine, but don't be a slave to it. Use common sense in emergencies. If a heavy rain follows your spraying and dusting, spray or dust again. If your regular spraying day is Monday, and bugs appear on Sunday, spray on Sunday.

Treating Sick Plants

The best practice is to dig them up and burn them. If they are rare, or valued for special reasons, examine the canes for canker patches.

*Make liquid manure by soaking a sack of fresh manure, or the commercial product, in water until it is the color of strong black tea.

†Massey dust is made of nine parts dusting (not "flowers") sulphur and one part powdered lead arsenate.

If large cankers are found, cut off the canes and burn them. Small cankers may be controlled by coating them with Semesan or Uspulun.*

Examine the crown of the plant just under the surface. If a large, yellowish spongy knot, something like a walnut meat, is found, break it off, cut away the bark where it was attached and apply the same remedy.

See if the roots are buried too deeply. If the bud is more than 2 inches under ground, raise the plant with a spade or dig it up and replant it in fresh ground.

Don't try to revive a sick plant by feeding it. Starving is better medicine; sometimes transplanting into poor ground effects astonishing cures.

Cutting Roses

Double roses should be allowed to open partially on the bush. Cut them as they start to unfold, early in the morning or after sundown. Take long stems, leaving stubs on the plant with two leaves on them.

Single roses may be cut as tight buds. They open well indoors.

Keep cut roses out of the sunlight and away from drafts. Do not put them in extremely cold water. Scalding water will open them quickly, and sometimes will revive withered ones.

Winter Protection

In the North, as soon as the frosts come, hill up the roses with soil as high as possible. Fill the spaces between the hills with manure, or with leaves, grass, straw, or other material if manure is not obtainable. When the ground is thoroughly frozen cover the tops with evergreen boughs, or more leaves, held in place by netting or laths.

In the Far North it may be necessary to roof the bed tightly. It may be less trouble to dig up the roses, and keep them with their roots buried in soil in a cool cellar or shed, as dahlias, gladiolus, and cannas are kept.

Climbers and Hybrid Perpetuals are about as hardy as peach trees. Where peaches cannot be grown they will need protection in winter. Lay the climbers on dry ground and cover with tarred paper, straw, or such material. Be sure the base of the canes is protected.

Protect the Hybrid Perpetuals as high up as you expect to prune them in the spring, or bend the tops down and cover the whole plant.

The primary principle of protection is to keep the roses dry and shielded from strong winter sunshine.

The South needn't bother with any of this.

Classes of Roses

Hybrid Teas, Teas, and Polyanthas bloom practically all the time. The Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas are best for the North.

The South should plant mostly Teas and Noisettes.

Teas and Hybrid Teas produce large, beautifully formed flowers for cutting. They are the finest of all roses. There are many kinds.

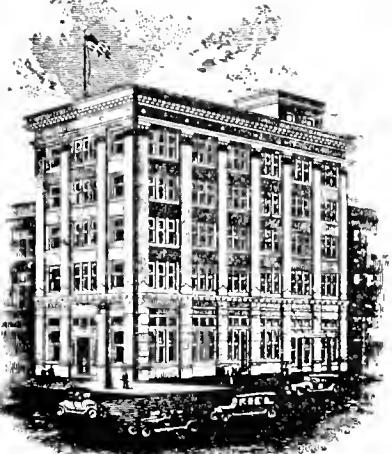
Hybrid Perpetuals are for the North only. They are tall, bold plants which bloom profusely in early summer and again in autumn.

Climbing Hybrid Teas, Climbing Teas, and Noisettes are almost everblooming, and are for the South only.

Rugosas are big shrubs and along with Hugonis, Harrison's Yellow, and various other species, are for the North only. They require lots of room and are of little value unless the climate is too severe to grow anything else. Almost any of them will do.

Hardy Climbers are mostly big, lusty plants suited best to the North, and fall into two classes, large-flowered and small-flowered.

*Two commercial products available at seed-stores.



ED H. MCCUISTION, PRESIDENT
JAS. M. CECIL, CASHIER

MACK HARDY, ASST. CASHIER
A. HUTCHINSON, ASST. CASHIER

THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
IN PARIS.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$100,000.00

Paris, Texas,

January 16, 1934

To Whom This May Concern:

This letter will introduce Mr. Peyton A. Ellison now of Dallas, Texas, who has been a valued customer of this bank over a period of fifteen years.

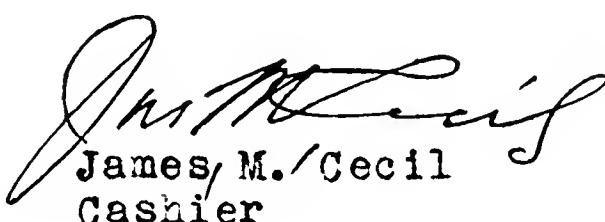
Mr. Ellison is a man of exemplary habits and strong character, and a man who regards his word above everything else. From time to time this bank has extended him lines of credit and at no time has he ever caused a moments worry or trouble in his business relations.

Mr. Ellison is a very capable lawyer, and among other things he is very cautious and conservative and a man of high integrity. Any courtesies extended to Mr. Ellison will never be forgotten by him nor cause any grief whatever. In all his dealings with his various clients from all over the country we have never yet heard of a word of criticism from his clients or his business associates.

We bespeak for Mr. Ellison the continued success that he has had in his honest and hard working efforts.

Yours very truly,

JMC *GA


James M. Cecil
Cashier

Read My Personal Guarantee on Page Three

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET—(H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1920). Sunflower-yellow, deeper center. Usually long stems good for cutting. Moderate in growth and bloom. Fine buds open to full flowers of good form.

Frequently grown for exhibition purposes. This variety is the seed parent of many newer yellows, as it possesses many excellent virtues as to bud and blooms, but too small-growing and not free-flowering enough. Always in strong demand, season after season.

SUNBURST — (H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1912). Cadmium-yellow, with darker yellow center, verging on saffron. Exquisite, long-pointed buds open to full flowers of good form.

A great favorite in the general South and on Pacific coast. Not always dependable elsewhere. Strong, fragrant, healthy and free-blooming in favorable sections. Fades in extreme heat.

Good for garden display and excellent for cutting in the bud, when it holds its color well in the house. A favorite for 22 years. Included in the favorite dozen in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 in the General South and Gulf Coast districts, and in 1922 and '24 in the Pacific district, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

TALISMAN—(H. T.) (Montgomery Co., 1929.) (Ophelia crossed with Souv. de Cladius Pernet). Multicolored. Orange and yellow with tints of red.

A rose of such wonderful coloring, and varying so in color, even on the same bush, that it is impossible to describe. More brilliantly colored in the cool weather of early fall. Charming in bud, half opened or in full bloom.

Received almost unanimous approval from the whole country in 1933 in comments sent to the American Rose Society. Doubtless the most popular and satisfactory new rose. In hot locations in summer, sometimes the bud and coloring bad, but may be pinched off for still better fall bloom. Very free-flowering. Long stems, excellent for cutting. Very fragrant. Best in spring and fall. Strong, upright grower. Healthy. Thrives best in rich soil.

Very highly honored by being placed in Class One, among nine newer Hybrid Tea roses, in 1933 American Rose Annual, "representing varieties which have received widespread approval with no serious criticism".

WHITE LA FRANCE—(H. T.) (Originally introduced as Augustine Guinoisseau). White tinged with a blush of rose. A member of the very fragrant La France family. Generally hard to grow. Good in hot locations and does well in the South. Long stems good for cutting.

WILHELM KORDES—(H. T.) (Kordes, 1922.) (Gorgeous crossed with Adolf Koschel). Pink, cream and gold in remarkable combinations. Scarcely two blooms alike. Beautiful at its best and held in high esteem in localities where it does well. But in other sections, it is criticized for almost everything from being a poor grower and scant bloomer on to being generally no good. Large, long-pointed buds. Tall and upright where it does well. Slight if any fragrance.

See 1928 American Rose Annual for full comments. Recommended only for the experienced rose growers.

WILLOWMERE—(H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) (Unnamed variety crossed with Lyon rose). Rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in center, toning to carmine-pink. Long coral red buds that open to rather flat, full blooms.

The color fades in hot sun, but buds may be cut and hold color well in the house. Strong, upright grower.

Tendency to mildew in unfavorable locations. Many consider it similar to Los Angeles in appearance, but easier to grow. Slight fragrance. Of average cutting value.

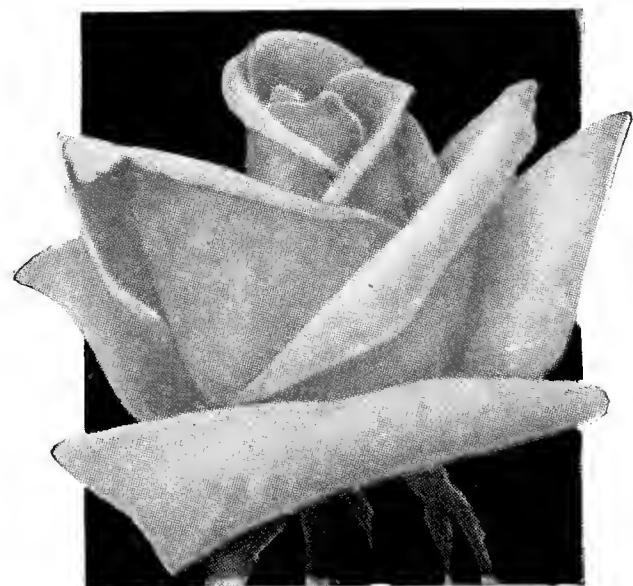
Has enjoyed sustained popularity for over 20 years. Signally honored by being included as eleventh in the twelve Hybrid Tea "favorite roses" selected by "experts" in the 1929 American Rose Annual.



Souv. de Cladius Pernet



Talisman



Willowmere

My Roses Are Grown Under Best Conditions

Hybrid Perpetual, the Hardy "June Blooming" Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY—(H. P.) (Sent out by Ledechaux in 1875 as Mme. Ferdinand Jamin. Imported from Europe by Bancroft & Field Bros. in 1886, and by them renamed). Imperial pink to deep rose; very fine in both bud and open flower. Very full and cupped in form. Delightfully fragrant. An exceedingly popular greenhouse cutting rose throughout the country. Generally unsatisfactory for garden use in the East.

Recommended for interior dry climates of altitude, such as New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, where the thermometer does not go below zero for a long period. Under such conditions it does very satisfactorily (although mildewing to some extent), and has a long blooming period, especially for its class. Likes half shade in hot locations. Other more desirable varieties for South and East.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (or White American Beauty)—(H. P.) (P. Lambert, 1901.) (Merveille de Lyon crossed with Mme. Caroline Testout). Snow-white, sometimes a tinge of flesh in the bud but opens to a pure white bloom of excellent form but of no fragrance. Very vigorous, growing to six feet and may be used as a pillar. The most popular H. P. rose, approaching an H. T. in its long early summer blooming period and the manner in which it blooms at intervals on through the season. Very resistant to disease. Hardy everywhere. Popular in all sections. Rates high in every popular dozen contest. Probably best to either give it plenty of room and leave it largely to its own resources, or else to do entirely the opposite and prune hard and disbud.

Ranked first in favorite six in 1924, other than Hybrid Teas or Climbers, by New England, Eastern, Central, Western, Pacific and General Southern districts, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society. Classified in the 1925 American Rose Annual as one of the "Big Four of Rosedom" showing complete dominance, all classes considered, in the 3 year referendum of 1922, '23 and '24.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—(H. P.) (Roussel, 1853.) (Supposed to be a seedling from the HC. Gloire des Rosomanes (Ragged Robin). Brilliant, velvety crimson, with darker shadings. Fairly full. Very fragrant, strong, vigorous grower. Blooms according to type with few buds after its early summer burst of bloom. Likely the most popular red H. P. rose. Can be used as a pillar. Somewhat subject to mildew and black-spot in unfavorable situations. Has sustained its popularity for 81 years, and no rose lasts but a few years unless it has real merit.

Included in favorite six roses in 1924, other than Hybrid Teas or Climbers, by the New England district, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

GEORGE ARENDS—(H. P.) (Hinner, 1910). Light pink. Handsome buds open to large and full blooms of good form and fine fragrance. Resembles Frau Karl Druschki and Paul Neyron in growth and blooming habits. Better than most of its type, often having a second blooming

period. Vigorous and healthy grower. Popular for 24 years.

Included in favorite six in 1924, other than Hybrid Teas or Climbers, by the New England, Eastern, Central and General Southern districts, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

JOHN RUSSELL—(H. P.) (Dobbie, 1925). Rich crimson. Ovoid buds open to large, globular, semi-full blooms that last well; of excellent form but no fragrance. Strong, vigorous and healthy grower.

Introduced as a Hybrid Tea, but distinctly an Hybrid Perpetual by reason of being so identical in general growing and blooming habits. Blooms better than most H. P's.

MAGNA CHARTA—(H. P.) (W. Paul, 1876.) (From Jules Margottin). An old favorite H. P., with large buds of deep rose and full blooms suffused carmine. Very fragrant. A strong grower.

Runs true to type in blooming period. Popular for 58 years.

MRS. JOHN LAING—(H. P.) (Bennett, 1877). Soft, clear pink. Magnificent buds open to very large and full blooms of good form and delightful fragrance, with strong stems and few thorns for cutting. A strong grower and blooms over a longer flowering period than most H. P. roses.

Included in favorite six in 1924, other than Hybrid Teas or Climbers, by New England, Eastern, Central and Pacific Coast districts, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society. Popular for 57 years.

PAUL NEYRON—(H. P.) (Levet, 1869.) (Victor Verdier crossed with Anna de Diesbach). Rose to imperial pink. Blooms of immense size said to be the largest of any rose in commerce. Delightfully fragrant. Very tall grower. Blooms according to type, but usually produces some fine fall blooms. Liable to ball when cold and wet. Mildews to some extent and more apt to do so under unfavorable conditions. Long, strong stems, perfect for cutting. Few thorns. Stands next to Frau Karl Druschki as the most popular H. P. in America.

An old favorite for 65 years, for which there is a strong demand in nearly all sections. Can be grown as a pillar rose. Included in favorite six in 1924, other than Hybrid Teas or Climbers, by New England, Eastern, Central and General Southern districts, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

SOLEIL D'OR—(H. P.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1900.) (Persian Yellow crossed with Antoine Ducher). Orange-yellow, shading to reddish gold. Medium to large buds, opening to full and rather flat blooms. Flowers last well, but foliage frequently is lost early and often the ends of the flower stems die back. Prune lightly. Blooms according to type on long stems, excellent for cutting. Not desirable for the East or South. Best in Central West and West. Only fairly hardy for its type.

HUGONIS, ROSA—(Father Hugo's Rose, Western China). Clear, deep yellow flowers that fade very little. Flowers of few petals, sometimes measuring 2 inches across, produced from long, flexible, red branches 4 to 6 feet in length that droop gracefully and are literally covered with their bright yellow flowers of great charm. One grand blooming season very early in the spring, sometimes before the snow is off the ground. Very fine for a blooming hedge 6 or 7 feet in height and 4 or 5 feet in width. Makes a very fine blooming shrub, either as a specimen plant or in the shrubbery border. Thrives perhaps best on poor soil and when left almost entirely alone. A strong and vigorous grower. Extremely hardy everywhere and has been known to weather successfully 36 degrees below zero. Fine, healthy foliage that is attractive throughout the season, and is particularly beautiful in the fall when it takes on a purplish hue that lasts until Jack Frost claims it for his own.

My Roses Are Full of Strength and Vitality

Ellison's Selected Climbing Roses Not Sold Except at the Grade One Price

CLIMBING COLUMBIA—(Cl. H. T.). A climbing sport of Columbia, which see for full description, as just like its parent in all other respects. Inherits the ever-blooming quality of Columbia. Usually long, stiff stems for cutting.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VIKTORIA—(Cl. H. T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1897). A climbing sport of Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria, which see for full description, as just like its parent in all other respects. Doubtless the best white climber for general purposes.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON—(Cl. T.) (Hicks, 1917). A climbing sport of Lady Hillingdon, which see for full description, as just like its parent in all other respects. It is really hardier than its parent.

CLIMBING TALISMAN—(Cl. H. T.). A climbing sport of Talisman, which see for full description, as just like its parent in all other respects. (Note: Stock short. Please give second choice.)

JACOTTE—(H. W.) (Barbier, 1920). Bright orange-yellow, tinted coppery red. Very lovely, full blooms of moderate fragrance. Vigorous, healthy grower, with beautiful foliage throughout the season. One glorious burst of bloom in early summer. Hardier than most yellow-tinted climbers, and well worth protection in exposed locations. (Note: Stock short. Please give second choice.)

Very highly honored by being placed in Class One, among six newer climbing roses, in 1933 American Rose Annual "representing varieties

which have received widespread approval with no serious criticism".

MARECHAL NIEL—(Fradel, 1864.) (Noisette rose from Isabella Gray). Deep golden yellow. Lovely buds open to full flowers of fine form and great fragrance. Has enjoyed great popularity in the general South and Pacific Coast for 70 years but requires careful and utmost protection elsewhere. Vigorous in growth, but extremely tender.

Included in the favorite dozen of climbing roses in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24, by the Gulf Coast district, and in 1922 and '24 in the Pacific district, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—(H. W.) (W. Paul & Son, 1916). Bright scarlet crimson. The color is so intense and vivid that it should not be planted close to any other climbers except those of cream, white or yellow tones. While a vigorous, strong and healthy grower, nevertheless, it is not as tall growing as many climbers of its class and should be pruned moderately. Fine buds open to beautiful, semi-full blooms of excellent form that do not fade and are very long-lasting. Literally a sheet of brilliant bloom from three to five weeks in early summer.

Unquestionably the most popular red climbing rose for everyone, everywhere in all sections of the country. Included in the favorite dozen of climbing roses in all three years of 1922, '23 and '24 for each and every one of the seven districts in which the country was divided, in the referendum among members of American Rose Society.

Ellison's Selected Polyantha Roses

ELLISON'S SELECTED POLYANTHA ROSES—This class is frequently called by various names, such as "Sweetheart Roses", "Baby Roses", "Baby Rambler Roses", etc. They are low-growing, most of them growing from 15 inches to perhaps 2 feet in height. They are healthy and vigorous but small. Their main feature is their habit of blooming profusely throughout the season. They are excellent for low-massing effects, or for using as a border in beds of Hybrid-Teas, and particularly Hybrid-Perpetuals, as they help hide their long legs. Prune them merely to keep in bounds. Clip the faded flowers for best bloom.

MISS EDITH CAVELL—(Meiderwyk, 1917.) (Sport of Orleans rose). Oxblood red. Semi-full and cupped in form. Continues blooming. Does not fade or blue in heat. Healthy and vigorous in growth to 18 inches in height. Slight, if any, fragrance.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF—(Teschendorff, 1911.) (Sport of Mme. Norbert Levavasseur). Deep red. Small, semi-full blooms. Free-flowering. Blooms in clusters all season. Slight, if any, fragrance. Vigorous and healthy grower to 18 inches.

KATHARINA ZEIMET—(P. Lambert, 1901.) (Etoile de Mai crossed with Marie Pavic). Pure white. Full but small flowers that bloom in large clusters. Healthy, fragrant and vigorous to 18 inches. A continuous and faithful bloomer. The flowers fade in extreme heat.

Other Selected Climbers

MARY WALLACE—(H. W.). Brilliant Pink and Gold.

DOROTHY PERKINS—(H. W.) Dark Crimson-Maroon.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT—(H. W.) Buds coppery orange, flowers saffron and gold.

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER—(H. W.) Vivid shade of pink.

DR. HUEY—(H. W.) Fiery maroon-red.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Bright red.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—(Hybrid-Rugosa.) (De Goeij, 1918.) (Rosa Rugosa crossed with a Polyantha rose). Bright red. Full but small flowers borne in clusters. It retains all the extreme hardiness, fine vigor and excellent foliage of the Rugosa, combined with the ever-blooming habit of the Polyantha. Fine for mass effect or for hedges. Strong, vigorous and free-blooming. It grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet and about the same in diameter. It can be kept trimmed or pruned within bounds. Excellent to be used at the ends of rose beds, or for a border in front of Hybrid-Perpetuals. In pruning, best to remove only the dead and surplus branches. In a hedge, they will need little pruning, but gradually will spread and become unkempt, but at that time they can be cut right off six inches from the ground and will come out with fine, new growth that is everything that can be desired.

Climbing Sports of H. T. Roses

CLIMBING COLUMBIA—

CLIMBING RADIANCE—

CLIMBING J. J. L. MOCK—

CLIMBING METEOR—

CLIMBING SUNBURST—



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